HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS,
PROTECTIVE MEDICATION
GREAT TRUTHS
IN
SMALL COMPASS.
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH
BITTERS.
WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.
A pure, Botanical Vegetable Bitter
To clear the mists and the nerves to thrill,
Protect the system from Malaria's harm,
Renew tired, feverish, and the sluggish frame.
THEIR INGREDIENTS.
Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemical art scientifically made pure,
An Alcohol spirit to be used by all
Pertaining to all diseases obscure.
RESULTS OF THESE USE.
Digestion refined, appetite revived,
The blood enriched, the nerves fortified,
Promotes vitalness with all its forces,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disordered energy.
EFFECT ON THE LIVER.
The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pallid,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks of mind,
And cured of ills it deemed all their chain.
OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.
He wants, constipated, or the seat of pain
Those of some should not, for city life, result,
The cause of such, restores you to ease
The future tone and regulates as well.
EFFECT ON THE PERIPHERY.
The feverish vascular fractions soon cease to be,
The chronic some finds, the eye becomes as day
Strength to one limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Pain and sickness, the convalescent spurns.
MODERN CONSTITUTIONS.
The competitions tried by pills or cure,
Or wild indications, is not best result;
The genial Tonic, as the Bonifacio drive
Quinine parched lurks, for whatever kind.
CHILLS AND FEVER.
Dosing, cold, exposure to weather-fog,
Bring on of the a severe contagion,
But Hostetter's remains whether the third thing,
Alterative's feature assistance to the rebel.
SICK HEADACHE.
The bile sent dire, then all enjoyment mine,
Yields not to tongue, sense or drinks' pills,
To from the stomach that it takes its cure
Time with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.
WANT OF APPETITE.
Without that nourishment HEVELOPS wane,
The blood grows thin and deficient, nerves the base
Of the body, and the mind, outside the case
For to quick drug, vitality preserved.
AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.
By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In eastern part of climate we stand,
Or in the west, the Bitters are to be
Found all with this invigorator formed.
IMPURE WATER, &c.
Some through the water, through every climate roam
Often in the malarious ground every summer;
Water impure is poisonous, and means
Due to all partakings in all temperatures.
SEA SICKNESS.
The ties feel felt how fearfully it seems
The sailor can rest on shipboard to prostrated
Without an ounce they will be found
Of the Bitters in an hours.
AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.
Of all the bounds borne across the sea
Of one may make this
From Bitters stand bold standards alone,
Pitted and certain, the convalescent stamp.
EFFECT ON THE INSTITUTES.
The Bitters enliven, inspirit, fortify, and build,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks of mind,
And cured of ills it deemed all their chain.
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Pitted and certain, the convalescent stamp.
A MILD APERIENT.
Sometimes, too, aperient need and herb
Are about with tissue that requires
In the convalescent, RUSTED, and the shall
That while the Bitters [illegible]
A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.
If in the stomach food to acid turns
And [illegible] you feel the [illegible]
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters comes the cure,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.
A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.
The best with all the opiates diseases
That shatter the nerves and paralyze the sense,
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters soothe with mild and kind
Resting both to yield to slumber's claims.
THE WORLD'S OPINION.
Touching the BITTERS the grand that is due,
Their fame rise all the Western Hemisphere
Assures to all lands, washed by the oceans [illegible]
Healing, Hope and Vigor Bitters' their best.
AVOID COUNTERFEITS.
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS have our name
Of all bogus first. Inspectors [illegible]
Of cases bottles. Observe our name blown
From bottom [illegible] purchase your supply
CAUTION.
THE GOVERNMENT STOMP
In order to guard against counterfeits and imitations, the genuine article will hereafter have a Government Stamp over the cork of each bottle. Without this stamp the article is counterfeit. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can only be obtained genuine by calling for the article with the Government Stamp over the cork. Any person refilling bottles bearing the Government Stamp with spurious Bitters, or selling such spurious Bitters, will be prosecuted according to law. The genuine HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are sold in accordance with the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, and cannot be sold by druggists, grocers, saloon-keepers, or peddlers, without the proper license. Any person selling HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS without such license is liable to a heavy penalty. Any person who refills bottles bearing the Government Stamp with spurious Bitters, or who sells such spurious Bitters, is liable to fine and imprisonment. Any person who sells HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS without such license, or who refills bottles bearing the Government Stamp with spurious Bitters, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Look to it that you vote on Monday next!
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HOSTETTER & SMIT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
DETROIT, CROOK
STOCKBRIDGE

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864. NUMBER 296.

day? [A vigilant, determined and bitter Copperhead element may have its own views, and they can only succeed through the apathy and indolence of loyal men. It will be worth everything to Freedom, to the Union, to the protection of all the highest interests of humanity if a man like Judge Lawrence be called to the Senate. It will be of substantial advantage to Copperhead schemers if the candidate of some Golden Circle nomination succeed, and from this coveted seat of power pollute Justice and distort Law to the behest of the Jeff. Davis faction of the North. Look to it that you vote on Monday next!

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin General Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., June 3, 1864.

Two companies of the veteran reserved corps are here for Milwaukee to-night, to relieve the companies of the 37th regiment there, which are ordered to join their regiment in the Missouri Army.

The third militia regiment has nearly men enough to fill it. The 49th regiment is about 700 men, and recruits are coming in daily. Reports are before me made to have it immediately mustered in without waiting to fill.

The statement is published of the United States internal revenue tax assessed in this district for the last twenty months. It makes an amount of $2,000,000, of which all but $1,500 has been collected. Including Mr. Jeffries made direct to Washington, and of stamps, &c., it is estimated that this district pays $150,000 per annum.

Of the amount assessed $30,351 is for licenses, $36,000 ad valorem duties, and $87,649 for specific duties. The income tax for 1863 was $61,344. The counties of the district were assessed as follows: Dane $84,202; Rock $46,278; Jefferson $31,661; Columbia $30,078. The principal cities show as follows: Madison $81,000; Janesville $38,000; Beloit $60,000; Watertown $16,000. Two-thirds of the revenue thus comes from cities, and Madison pays more than double that of any other.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

General Indiana and Military News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, June 3, 1864.

A rebel spy, said to be a Colonel in the Rebel army, was arrested by General Carrington, today.

Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, which meets June 7th, are passing through. The Indiana delegation left to-night.

Chrysler Leader has collected for the Sanitary Commission, $1,775 in Vigo, and $1,700 in Knox counties.

Colonel Ebenezer Dumont was unanimously renominated for Union Member of Congress for the 6th District.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Indiana, are in session in this city.

The 136th Indiana will be organized this week.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Inauguration of the New State Government—Union State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—Gov. Gilmore was inaugurated with quite an imposing display. Gov. Andrew and staff, and Governor Smith, of Vermont, Gov. Gilmore's message is a practical and patriotic document, and confirms the unchangable loyalty of the Granite State.

The State debt, including $620 00 paid to the families of volunteers, amounting to [illegible] $1,200,000, and the Governor recommends the funding of the debt by the issue of 7 per cent bonds payable in 20 yrs or twenty years.

The prosperity of the people is represented to be in a very healthy state.

CONCORD, N. H., May 31, 1864.—The New Hampshire Union State Convention met to-day, organized, and is now presiding. The following are the chosen delegates to the Baltimore Convention:—Gustavus Hinman of Concord, John B. Clarke, Manchester, ex-Gov. Wm. Haile of Hinsdale, and Thomas E. Sawyer of Dover.

Resolutions declaring the people of New Hampshire to sustain the Administration in crushing the Rebellion and re-nominating Abraham Lincoln for re-election, were unanimously adopted.

THE ATLANTIC COAST.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Port Royal, S. C., May 31st. Gen. Foster has assumed command of the Department of the South. Gen. Hunter has gone to Hilton Head to assume command of the District of Hilton Head. A Convention of loyalists at Jacksonville, Florida, last week, adhered to the Baltimore Convention.

Dispatches from Savannah, arrived at Port Royal on the 29th, state that the rebels are fortifying Port Harrison to four miles from Atlantic, where a final battle will occur. There has been no further movement in the Charleston harbor. Fort Sumter is materially damaged by a late attack.

Dispatches from Jacksonville, Florida, by Gen. Gillmore, say that unsuccessful, owing to disobedience by a Price.

Gen. Seymour did not get captured and was cidded by a rebel battery. Several men were killed and drowned, and the boats were forced to prevent it from falling into the hands of the rebels.

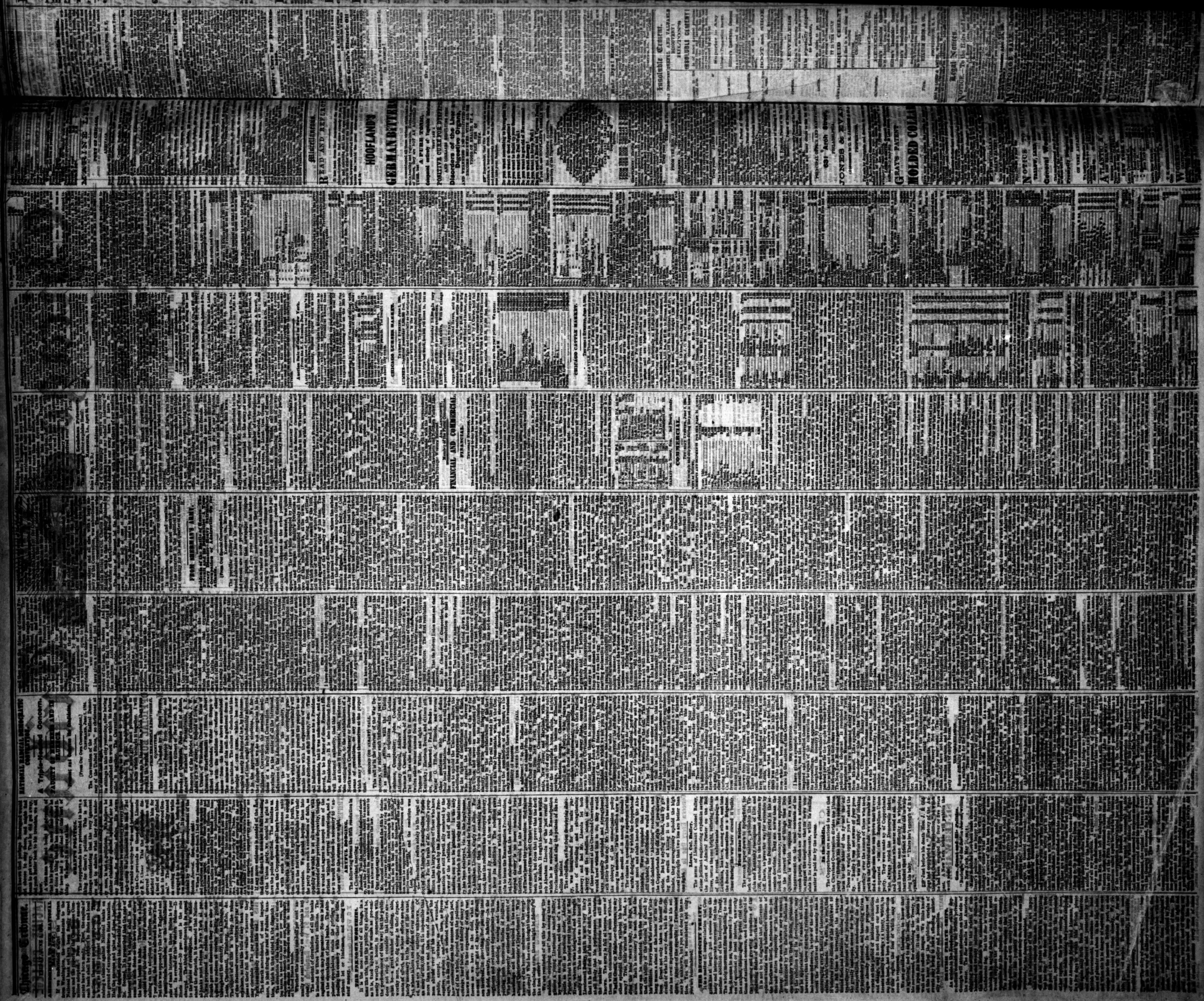
Four 20 horses, many belonging to the 6th Massachusetts, were lost.

The Boston, formerly run between Boston and Savannah, has been purchased by an Adair transport, and the expedition returned.

THE GULF BLOCKADE.

How a Rebel Fleet Got out of Galveston.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Letters from off Galveston, under date of May 5th, confirms the rebel report that the late United States revenue cutter Harriet Lane, in company with three other vessels, blockade running steamers—viz: Matagorda, Alice Island and one whose name is unknown, had succeeded in getting out of Galveston. (We have since heard of the safe arrival of the latter at Bermuda.) The Harriet Lane was the last vessel of the fleet of Richmond shall be let out. The Harriet Lane, with a schooner in tow, followed the Matagorda into the Gulf, at a distance of fifteen minutes, and her boarding, on Pelican Spit Point—behind which the Lane and all blockaders remain to [illegible] up [illegible] with a yellow—about half past eight o'clock in the morning, and steamed directly out of the land to the southward and westward, in the direction of the channel, keeping close into the land, to elude detection from the fleet. The weather was clear and calm, and the night set in dark and squally, with occasional quick flashes of lightning, at which time it is said the vessels will be the gainers by [illegible] distance



MARINE LIST.
PORT OF CHICAGO.
ARRIVED.
Liver Complaint.
Insoluble Cement.
Dr. Bigelow.
Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!
Notice to Shippers.
General Western Freight.
Atlantic & Great Western R'y
United States Marshal's
Working Woman's Friend.
Banking Office of F. Granger Adams.
Travellers Bank, Chicago, Capital, $250,000.
Joseph W. Davis, Boston.
Banker.
Gold and Silver Bought and Sold.
U. S. 10-40 Loan.
5-20 Bonds and U. S. Securities
Bought and Sold.
Particular attention given to orders by Mail.
Stocks.
Joseph W. Davis.
Bank of America.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the Bank of America
First National Bank of Chicago
Capital Paid In, - - $600,000.
Financial Notice.—The Notes of the Merchants' Branch of the State Bank of Iowa
Mechanics' Bank, Harlem.—The Stockholders of the Bank and their associates, having organized as a National Banking Association, under the name of the National Bank of Chicago, will be redeemed at the office of the Cashier in this city.
Commission Merchants
Akin, Hurlbut & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
Underwood & Co.
Commission Merchants,
Provisions,
Hill, Campbell & Co.,
Harmon & Durkee,
Commission Merchants,
Gilbert, Updike & Co.,
Commission Merchants,
Copartnership.
Dissolution of Co-Partnership.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of
Hempstead, Norton & Co.
Dissolution of Partnership.—The partnership between the subscribers, under the firm of Tallman, Bro. & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent.
Co-Partnership Notice.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name of
Fairbank & Denton,
For the purpose of transacting a
General Commission Business.
Office No. 9 Board of Trade Building.
Dissolution of Partnership.—The firm of Wm. Fairbank & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Business Cards.
Frederic Cook,
Superintending and Constructing
Mechanical Engineer, Commission and Patent Agent,
De Comean & Sterling
Houdy & Chandler,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
E. Haskin
Dealer in
Salt Water Lime
and
Stucco.
Drugs and Chemicals.
J. H. Reed & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
Drugs and Chemicals
New Publications.
Valuable Books.

Chicago Tribune.
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

From Chattanooga.

General Appearance of Chattanooga—Its Artillery and Soldiers—The Fight Commencing—Sherman's Movement—Spirit of the People—Military Intelligence—Prisoners.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 28, 1864.

When this great war is "over" and peace and plenty shall once more smile over Tennessee and Georgia, the vicinity of Chattanooga and Chattanooga itself will form one of the most attractive and fashionable resorts for tourists and travellers there is to be found in the Union. In addition to the massy and sublimity of the scenery, which will always prove attractive to all lovers of the beautiful and sublime in nature, this country will preserve a historic name through out generations yet unborn. It will be revered as the battle ground of some of the most sanguinary contests ever engaged in for the cause of freedom. It will be an object of reveration in the eyes of those who can say "my father fought in those glorious battles," "my grandfather got wounded there," or "my mother was made husbandless—a widow from a rebel musket having killed my father." It will, in days not far distant, be the Mecca of many of these battled-scarred heroes, who can say, on revisiting the scenes of glorious exploits performed by them while fighting for our republic, "this is the spot," pointing to Moccasin point, "where I participated in shelling the rebels out of the fortifications on the 30th day of November," pointing to Missionary Ridge, "here will say, "I was with Gen. Hooker when he tugged the enemy among the clouds, on a mission of mercy." Hundreds, yea thousands of others, will also then be able to recall, with manly pride, the scenes in which they played heroic roles 'mid Southern intrigue, while fighting for the freedom of the down-trodden millions throughout the bloody fields of Tennessee, Northern Georgia and Alabama.

Chattanooga, in its present writing, resembles a bee hive, when the busy little bees, laden with the virgin honey, distilled from the flowers of early spring have returned to deposit their treasure in the little apartments of their wonderful workmanship. The ground, with measured step and slow pace, is trod by another and different species of Uncle Sam with watchful eye and loaded musket. Freight and passenger trains are daily arriving, either at the depot or other places of this point, and depositing at either living loads of precious lives, many of whom may end earthly affairs wounds received at the late glorious battle of Resaca. On the surrounding hills, scattered beneath the shade trees, or on the slopes, recline the men of veteran regiments, who are going on to the front to renew the experience purchased by them at a fearful loss of life and limb. On the steep of Signal Mountain, which is about a half a mile east of Chattanooga, is encamped the 16th Unit ed States colored infantry, recruited and recognized as U. S. troops. This regiment is composed of about 950 Africans, strong, able-bodied, well developed men, in whom does the careful observer may read the unconquerable desire to take signal revenge for the barbarous cruelties inflicted on their brethren by the Southern Forrest, at the capture of Fort Pillow. These negroes are busily engaged in throwing up fortifications and building water reservoirs on the summit of the mountain. It is surprising to see the glow of pride which their ebon faces exhibit now that they are freemen and citizens. The non-commissioned officers, with that pompodity peculiar to the down-trodden African, when instructed how to act and think for himself, walk around though the long, regular rows of tents, thinking while they sport the chevron that they are lords of all they survey. There is but one feature in this display that appears more than a passing sadness. Their pride is nothing arrogant nor insulting. It is unassuming, modest and becoming. It is manifest, that the day of redemption for his oppressed race is fast approaching, and that, now that the opportunity has been offered him he is resolved to perfect himself, as far as his limited knowledge and education will allow, in the duties required to appear in the ranks of the United States. Their liberty, which had it not been for the slave holder's rebellion, would doubtless have never been had by them. The original inhabitants of this section—particularly those having any claims to intelligence, now admit that slavery is dead—dead beyond recovery. They now see or acknowledge that slavery is not a paying institution and that under a slave-holder's regime, the South could never compete with the North in wealth, industry, or general prosperity. Still the hatred for the negro still rankles in their breasts; they cannot forget that he has made a soldier, and advance the same sophistry in their arguments, as do their brethren in the North, who are Copperheads.

There is nothing of importance now in the way of military intelligence from the front. The people here are dependent upon Northern papers published in Nashville and Louisville for all the news. All that is known in this section of the country in relation to the movements of the army is through reports are brought in on every train from the front by officers, soldiers, and railroad employees, and from all these places of observation. At Stevenson, it was reported last night, that Sherman had outflanked Johnston, and that he was compelled to fall back to Resaca. Other reports say that fighting was going on between the rebels and our forces at both Atlanta and Altoona. There is a bit little confidence placed upon these rumors, as the cars are not running any farther than Kingston, which place Sherman left on Tuesday last, taking the turnpike for Dallas.

Some three hundred rebel prisoners, many of whom formerly guarded the inner walls of Camp Douglas in the summer of 1863, passed through here to-day, en route for the North, in charge of the 102d Ohio. Many of the following boys—having finished its term of enlistment. Some of the rebels recognized quite a number of the men of the 102d Illinois, and said, "Hallo, old Guth, don't you remember us at Camp Douglas? We would like to go back there." One of the rebels had his wife and child with him, and swore that he would never come back here again.

Ger.

The 129th Illinois.

Mustering In—Sketches of the Officers—Regiment Roll.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PEORIA, June 1, 1864.

The 129th regiment was mustered in for one hundred days this morning by Colonel Nostrand of the regular army. The whole was accomplished in a little less than four hours, an expedition in such matters quite unusual. Red tape was laid aside for a practical common-sense, and as a result the whole regiment was mustered and turned over to its officers in the briefest possible manner. Col. Norton deserves credit for his dispatch in getting this regiment so quickly ready for the service. Col. Davidson of Peoria is its Colonel. Setting aside his official designation as the Colonel of the regiment, he may, unanimously assembled the officers of the Colonel to a vote of the line officers. He was chosen by a unanimous vote as Colonel. He is a good man all agree, capable, muscle and pluck gallant. By his side, as Lieutenant Colonel, will be found Capt. Wm. Gilmore, of the 102d Ohio, who has seen much service in the field, and is well qualified for the position. Major Hall, of Peoria, is a thorough disciplinarian, and will be found a valuable officer. The Adjutant, Lieut. Bryant, of Peoria, is a young man of fine abilities, and will make a good officer. The Quartermaster, Lieut. Bowen, of Peoria, is a young man of fine abilities, and will make a good officer. The Commissary, Lieut. Bowen, of Peoria, is a young man of fine abilities, and will make a good officer. The Surgeon, Dr. Bowen, of Peoria, is a young man of fine abilities, and will make a good officer. The Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Bowen, of Peoria, is a young man of fine abilities, and will make a good officer.

The regiment is the vote as striking out:

Yeas—Buckalew, Cattle, Clark, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.), Lane, (Kansas), McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Sprague, Sumner, Thompson, Tipton, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson—24.

Nays—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Dixon, Fowler, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Ramsey, Sherman, Sumner, Trumbull, Whiteman, Wilson—16.

The whisky men rejoiced greatly over their triumph, and are now directing all their efforts to have their amendment accepted by the House.

The Necessity of Perfecting the Revenue Bill.

There is great necessity for perfecting the revenue bills, not only for the purpose of strengthening confidence in the Government financially, but for the purpose of securing the revenue, which will render a resort to a forced loan, beyond those upon the market, unnecessary. The ten-forty loan is now yielding at the rate of about a million dollars per day, and if the revenue bills were in operation it is expected both these sources would yield sufficient for the expenses of the government. As it is, however, Mr. Chase finds it necessary to sell bonds of the loan of 1861 to the amount of four or five millions of dollars. They will probably be sold to the highest bidder. It is extra sum is needed for the pay of the army and other expenses of the great military movements now in progress. Congress should hurry up the work of perfecting these revenue bills.

The Exact Result.

The new tariff bill just reported to Congress is based upon the tariff act of 1862. It increases all the rates of duties equal, as nearly as may be, to the internal duties, and also so to steel, which is a fraction over. The exact figures are given below

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1864.

THE CITY.

Removal of Dirt.—Not that gentlemen's daily duty of getting up early and rising and giving her his coal in a time-honored row. It is needless to say that the duty was tardily dressed, and was terminated by penalty.

The Rose-Tinted Case.—A telegram was received in this city yesterday conveying the information that the verdict, asked for the plaintiff, large, in the lower Court-house, was for the defendant, or against the plaintiff. The defendant, or defendant's counsel, will, to which must be added a lump sum for costs.

Removing the Dirt.—William Kelly or the Second Ward was, yesterday, arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with having resisted the Gait by refusing to give his name to R. H. Clement, a gentleman collector who was engaged in removing dirt. He was given bail in $500 to take his trial before the United States Court.

A Paper Chase.—The story in the Times headed "Shooting Discharge," in all haste, on Assistant Chief Engineer Fletcher and Reporter Hamilton, may correct itself. They are chiefly innocent of the charges made; there was no fire imposed on them; the "shooter" was not shot at; and no arrest was made or bonds to keep the peace. But the Times' pride never forsakes it, and it manages to make a noise. It hates the right of a "free coat," and the boys reciprocate the sentiment.

Honors for the Governor.—Yesterday, J. T. Scanlan received a despatch from Governor Oglesby, at Chester, in which he announced to Mr. Scanlan the fact that the contract had been awarded to him for furnishing two thousand horses, to be delivered to the State, at Springfield, Illinois, Camp Douglas, State street, a little south of Union's Hotel, Chicago, and will fill the contract within a few days.

Enlistments of a Soldier.—Between 1200 and three o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Clarke, residing at No. 113 Wabash avenue, discovered in his house Hollingsworth Thompson, a soldier of Co. D, 52d Illinois Infantry (Milligan's Brigade). The intruder was handed over to the care of the police, but no twelve-inch implements were found in his person. Mr. Clarke, however, is of the opinion that, for a period lack of intelligence, that I was not be-

Accordingly Thompson was remanded to his cell.

A Dishonest Storekeeper.—Yesterday afternoon, George Ballin, a shoemaker residing at No. 81 North Clark street, was charged before Justice Hoffman with stealing a pair of shoes from a young woman named Sarah McDonough. On Tuesday afternoon Miss McDonough went into Ballin's store and purchased a pair of shoes, for which she paid him $3. He observed her a short time after in the street, and stole the shoes from her. The prisoner contended the money, alleging that the shoes were damaged, but the jury found him guilty. He was defending her, complainant refused to take the shoes, and Ballin refused to give them up. Justice Hoffman ordered the shoes to be given to the owner, and fined the defendant $50 and costs, which further added the additional $2. His Honor considered Ballin's case a very aggravated one, and that the value of the stolen property was no small in al-

Ballin, in default of payment of the sum total, was committed to the House of Correction.

Old Ladies' Home.—A meeting of the Board of the Managers of the Old Ladies' Home was held yesterday in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. There were present Mrs. Ogden in the absence of the president, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Hoyne, Mrs. Hollister, Mrs. Campbell, and the clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting holding read and approved, Mrs. Col. R. H. Mason, $37; Col. James, $10; Underwood & Co., $25; collections at Rev. Mr. Boyd's, $16; do by Mrs. W. B. Ogden, $10; do by Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, $67.35.

It was resolved that this Board is still in existence on account of the building fund of $1,000. Whereupon the ladies present pledged themselves to use their utmost endeavors to make up the deficiency during the ensuing year.

Reports from the collectors were then called for, and the following report was read:

The following were elected to fill the casual vacancies in the Board of Management: Mrs. W. H. Wells, Mrs. Col. Mason, Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. H. W. Hamilton.

The meeting then adjourned.

Sensible Economy.—A body, wealthy German, came from the country a day or two since to spend a little of his surplus savings, and saw a little of city life. He was a shrewd man, and placed his money, consisting of a one thousand dollar Treasury note, in a pocket-book, which he kept as he expected to spend in his pocket. He started from his boarding house on Franklin street, about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning, and visited very many saloons, and got glorious drunk. He left the house about eleven o'clock yesterday morning he stopped into his room to get his pocket-book, but found that he had not the money was gone. He took off his shoes and stockings, and found that the bills were not there. He took off his woolen drawers, and found that they contained his woolly treasure. He took off his shirt, the existence of the lost lady's boy saw it, and wept in the joy of the sister, and wept in the joy of the sister, he kissed his brother at the bottom, he kissed the top to the bottom, the $1,000 note fell out, and the German knew that he was safe. He did not count it. He knew that he had the money that he had placed it up. When the steamer was about to leave for Milwaukee, he went on board, and was not long in discovering that his money was missing. He returned to his case before the Police authorities. The woman Margaret Schmidt, and her son, were arrested and are in custody.

Superintendent of Poor.—Mr. A. C. Garnsey, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, very properly, refuses to recognize the validity of the appointment tendered him by Governor Oglesby. This person's vocation and claims to perform the duties of the office, signalled his appointment by suspending several of the best detectives in the city, because they were not willing to do illegal work but slightly made. To this action Mr. Garnsey, in common with nine-tenths of all the citizens of the county, will say, that as the law stands, Garnsey has not only the discretion to refuse to appoint, but is bound to refuse to appoint, and has refused them to stay away. So the matter stands. It is a case into which we have no partiality. It is to a case that Davis has the right of interference with him, while Commissioner Garnsey controls the police department. Mr. Davis will not be able to get up a riot because Mr. Garnsey is "mean and contrary," and refuses to appoint men who, by their acts, he stated in resignation, had forfeited. For this opposing and resisting the lawful orders of the Police Board, Davis is responsible, and liable to summons and dismissal from the force, and to indictment for the felony of the police force, and to indictment for the felony of the police force, and to subsequent trial and conviction.

Local Military Matters.—The 134th Illinois Volunteers, one hundred day's men, Col. McChesney commanding, will leave Camp Fry early this afternoon. Monday others were received last Thursday will be mustered at Columbus, Ky., for the term of their enlistment.

The 134th Regiment will arrive on Sunday next. It is expected that they will be stationed at Memphis. It is a splendid body of men, and will do honor to Col. McChesney, who has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

The 134th will be mustered out this afternoon, and will arrive in this city on Sunday next. It is said that Col. McChesney has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General.

The Board of Trustees will meet on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, at the office of the Secretary, No. 101 Washington street, elegantly lighted by gas and heated by steam. The sale will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, June 6 and 7, 1864, at quarter before 8 o'clock. Messrs. Bangs & Co. will be the auctioneers.

The contributors are H. C. Ford, Mrs. S. H. Sherman, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Dr. Boyd, Mrs. Belden, J. Wheeler, H. Taylor, Miss Belden, H. Mackway, T. B. Harrison, Mrs. Nicholson, H. Dewey, Mrs. Dr. Boyd, Mrs. Dr. Ingalls, Mrs. Dr. Boyd, Mrs. Belden, Kate A. Greene, Mary E. Thomas, Mrs. W. B. Ogden, and Mrs. Dr. Boyd.

The catalogue, as above stated, is a list of two hundred paintings, many of them of startling merit. The public are open day and evening until the day of sale, and is well worthy a visit of our

Old Ladies' Home.—A meeting of the Board of the Managers of the Old Ladies' Home was held yesterday in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. There were present Mrs. Ogden in the absence of the president, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. Hoyne, Mrs. Hollister, Mrs. Campbell, and the clerk.

The minutes of the last meeting holding read and approved, Mrs. Col. R. H. Mason, $37; Col. James, $10; Underwood & Co., $25; collections at Rev. Mr. Boyd's, $16; do by Mrs. W. B. Ogden, $10; do by Mrs. Wm. Wheeler, $67.35.

It was resolved that this Board is still in existence on account of the building fund of $1,000. Whereupon the ladies present pledged themselves to use their utmost endeavors to make up the deficiency during the ensuing year.

Reports from the collectors were then called for, and the following report was read:

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The meeting then adjourned.

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FOX RIVER BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Reports of Churches and Schools—Needs of the Churches—Delegates Entertaining for the Ministry—The University—Resolutions.

The following are extracts from our reports of the sessions of the Fox River Baptist Association at its annual meeting in this city during the present week. The meeting was a pleasant one, and the ages crowded out by the press of other matter:

The following clergymen were appointed a committee of arrangements: Rev. E. G. Taylor, Rev. A. A. Kenyon, and Rev. Mr. Foster.

The following letter of welcome from the members of the Oak Avenue Church, was read: Also alluding to its present and future condition. The Church, the resignation of Rev. Robt. Boyd, D. D., and his successor, Rev. E. G. Taylor, it said:

During the past year we have received into our fellowship by baptism and letter 120 persons, 60 of whom were received by baptism. Our Sunday-school is prospering, having a large number of pupils. Our Superintendent, who has been connected with the Union philosophy, keeps him on to command the school. The number of scholars in attendance is about 11 a. m., on other occasions the following will be found: Average attendance of the Sabbath-school for the year forthwith before its Annual Meeting.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
Cook County, }

The people of the State of Illinois, to all whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, Gottlieb Bader sath, has been this day duly elected Notary Public for undersigned, a resident of the County of Cook, and State aforesaid, and has filed in the office of the Secretary of State his official bond and oath of office, as required by law. Now, therefore, I, John H. Reboke, the Secretary of State aforesaid, do hereby certify the same, and that the said Gottlieb Bader is duly authorized to exercise the office of Notary Public during the term of seven years from the date of his commission.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of State to be affixed. Done at the City of Springfield, this 1st day of June, A. D. 1864.

JOHN H. REBOKE, Secretary of State.

Mrs. Dr. Smith offered resolutions, which were adopted, as follows: Resolved, That the Fox River Baptist Association, in session at Geneva, June 1, 1864, would express its gratitude to the Rev. Dr. Boyd, for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office of Moderator of this body, and that we tender to him our sincere thanks for the able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to report the propriety of holding a Sabbath-school Convention in connection with this association, to meet on the first Tuesday in October.

The Moderator appointed the following committee: Messrs. Marston, Board, Dodge, Patterson and Stone.

A resolution offered by Mr. Taylor be requested to publish his able essay on the Bible in the *Christian Times*, Chicago, failed.

After an interesting conference meeting the association adjourned.

THAT DOCUMENT.

The Entire Agreement—An Explanation.

By one of those unfortunate *mélanges* which sometimes occur elsewhere than in printing offices, our reprint yesterday of the article from the *Post* of the Horse contract was made to read as it was not printed. We give to-day the agreement entire; and would add also that the last, paragraph of the article credited to the *Post* was her own; it should have been placed to the credit of No. 3 of our remarks. The following is the document:

"Whereas, The North Chicago City Railway Company has this day entered into a contract with the Chicago City Railway Company, on North and South Side streets, in the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois:

"And whereas, the said North Chicago City Railway Company has this day delivered to Franklin C. Sherman, of Chicago, Illinois, one hundred shares of the capital stock of said North Chicago City Railway Company, which is the entire number of shares of stock said Sherman is to hold entitled to their votes as directors of said Railroad Company mentioned:

"And whereas, said Sherman deems the laying of railroad tracks along South Clark street in front of his property, of the north-west corner of South Clark and Adams streets, in the city of Chicago, would work great damage and injury to the same:

"Now therefore, in consideration of the premises, the said Francis C. Sherman, of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and said North Chicago City Railway Company, that unless prior to the first day of December, A. D. 1864, *the distance satisfactory to said land owned by Sherman* shall not be occupied by any person or persons for the purpose of laying down railroad tracks, or using the same for railroad purposes, except by merchandise and laborers for its vicinity, except by merchandise and laborers for its vicinity.

Fifth—Neither can nor any other light shall be introduced into or used in the said building or its appurtenances after the first day of May, 1865, unless brought therein by hydrants or hose, or other wise from the street mains or pipes.

Sixth—No beer, malt, or refreshments stands, cafés or saloons, or other liquors of like nature, shall be erected or permitted in or about the said buildings, or its appurtenances, or of upon the said park, or the streets adjacent thereto, nor shall any intoxicating liquors or beer be sold or kept for sale, or for free distribution on or about said park, or theatrical exhibitions therein, or in said buildings, or upon said park.

Seventh—A sufficient police force shall be stationed and kept on said building and the appurtenances, and in and about the streets adjacent thereto, during all the time the said building may be used for the purposes of protecting and preserving, and which shall be aided from the police force of the city of Chicago, when the same may be called upon by the Superintendent of police of the city of Chicago. It is stated that W. B. Ogden has probably purchased a sufficient amount of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad stock to control it. Ogden, he controls the North Western already. It is not known, but we think there is little fear that Mr. Ogden will use the power he has so nearly in his hands to the detriment of the stockholders.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, yesterday, reported in yesterday's Tribune, the Directors previously elected were held over on adjournment, until the annual meeting in August. A resolution of affiliation with the North western Railroad was effected. Yesterday, a meeting of the stockholders of the North-western Railroad company was held, at which it was voted to consolidate with the Galena Road, under the name of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company. An election of directors was held, resulting in the choice of Messrs. Peabody, Ogden, Farnum, Sherman, Wentworth, Hubbard, Anna Marie, Sven and Thomas, all residents of Chicago.

RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

Parties of the C. & N. W. and C. & A. W. Railroads—Directors and Officers Chosen—Annual Meetings.

The annual meetings of the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, on Wednesday last, and of the two Northern Railroad companies, on Thursday, were devoted to the consideration of one matter of ordinary importance. The result has not been unsatisfactory to a few of those who are familiar with public affairs, but to the public the consequences will be more indeed, that these two influential companies have consolidated, and will henceforth act in concert, is a matter of no small importance. With one mind, without a dissenting voice, the stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, at the annual meeting, decided that their consolidation with the said park were undertaken in ignorance of the rights and privileges possessed by the Galena Road, and making an unlawful use of said park; and upon their petition to the Legislature, they have asked authority to build, maintain and carry out the stipulations between them and specified, the survey, the court assenting thereto, stipulated, and ordered that the intending petitioners granted, in said cause, shall be made and filed by the 1st day of September, 1864, and the following stipulations which are hereby declared to be binding on said petitioners:

First—That the said petitioners and their successors shall not be compelled to be used for the sessions of the National Democratic Convention to convene in the city of Chicago on the 4th day of July, D. 1864.

Second—The said building and its appurtenances shall not be used for any purpose other than that specified in the petition, and the following restrictive stipulations which are hereby declared to be binding on said petitioners:

First—That the said petitioners are hereby restrained from using the said building or its appurtenances for any person or persons except by the permission of the Chicago Board of Trade, or any committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, or any committee of the Chicago Board of Trade, or any committee